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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A speech by M. Challemel-Lacour in the French Senate urging union of the Right and Left created much excitement. ____ Axworthy, the defaulting Cleveland Treasurer, effected a settlement in London by a payment of 32,000 pounds. - Mr. Gladstone left England on his journey to Naples, = Atrocious treatment of prisoners by the Sultan of Zanzibar and barbarous warfare between two interior tribes are reported from the East Coast of Africa, = Great damage was done by the storm in East ern Canada. = Mr. Bright had a rally.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Senate: The debate on the Tariff bill was continued; Mr. Edmunds introduced resolutions aimed against the connection of any foreign Government with the projected Trans-Isthman Canal. == The House: The River and Harbor bill was debated without a vote being reached.

Domestic .- Senator Quay had a conference with the President-elect. = The Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion was formed at Indianapolis: ex-President Haves was present. = F. Mayer was elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. - No further disturbance was reported from Wahalak Miss., the scene of Sunday's race war; the negro murderers have not been found. ==== The express war in New-Jersey has broken out afresh. = A recount now i progress indicates the election of a Republican Congressman in the Vth California District; the Democratic candidate holds the certificate.

City and Suburban.-The amount stolen by Ticket Agent Hyatt, of the Grand Central Station, supposed to be about \$5,000. — First annual dinner of the Harlem Republican Club. Don Francisco De P. Alvarez, the manufacturer of the noted Henry Clay cigar, told of the re construction of his firm in the shape of a limited liability company. Stocks opened lower, were dull, made sharp advances and closed strong

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Little or no change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 18; average, 25 1-2.

"Potential commerce"-that is the magic word with which an effort is being made to force through the House the new \$12,000,000 River and Harbor bill. The term is perhaps the most striking feature in the report of the committee. But why stop with \$12,000,000? "Potential commerce" is a phrase so elastic as to be practically without limit in its scope. What can be done with a beggarly \$12,000,000 in view of the possibilities that outline them-· selves to the imagination the instant these words are uttered? Congressional extravagance, however, does not exhaust itself with making provision for "potential commerce." An attempt was made in the House yesterday to provide every Representative and Senator not the chairman of a committee with a clerk, which would involve an annual outlay of some

The penalty fixed by the revisers of the Excise law for selling liquors without a license is not a whit too severe. This offence is to be punished by a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 and by imprisonment for not less than one month or more than four. A like penalty was fixed for the sale of spirituous liquors on a beer license, except that the minimum term of imprisonment is to be four months. This part of the Commission's work is freer from criticism than the determination that saloons must be closed at midnight instead of 1 a. m., as at present. It is unlikely that the evils of drinking will be greatly diminished by cutting off this hour; but if special licenses are granted in the cases of balls, etc., there will be less objection to this provision

There is no need of haste in regard to making preparations for the execution of murderers by electricity. The new law applies only in cases of capital crimes committed after January 1, and the law's prolonged delays must be taken into account. It appears that the Legislature is probably to be asked to amend that portion of the law which provides that these executions shall take place only in the State prisons. The objections to this do not seem to be valid. The effect of such occurrences, it is feared, will interfere with discipline among the convicts. There is good reason to believe that this fear is groundless. No even if they "pass" their amendment, and as any of these challenges will ever come to anything better place for carrying the law into effect their only possible motive for proposing it is any more than those of our pugilistic champions,

Whether it was the weather or some other cause that was responsible for it, there were two remarkable exhibitions of bad temper, or something worse, in public places in New-York and Brooklyn yesterday. The simultaneous occurrence of these outbreaks suggests a number of interesting queries. In this city the display of wrath expended itself in a raging torrent of words, but in Brooklyn one party to a suit nearly killed one of his opponents by hurling a heavy inkstand at him. When he learns that he has been guilty not only of assault, but of contempt of court, he will probably conclude that his moment of passion was a costly indulgence.

A VINDICTIVE PRESIDENT.

The stiffness of his backbone was for a time thought to be President Cleveland's distinguishing characteristic, but as his Administration draws to a close the evidences multiply that it is his hasty temper from which he derives the most grateful consolation. It cannot be disputed that honest wrath is sometimes a virtue rather than a defect, and even an expletive employed as a safety-valve is occasionally pardonable. The President of the United States is not delivered from the frailties of this mortal state any more than the humblest citizen, but it becomes him to keep his temper in submission at all hazards, or at the least, to set it loose only in the strictest seclusion. A Chief Magistrate who is also a common scold is never an edifying spectacle, and, moreover, a ruler's capacity to serve the people is closely dependent upon his capacity to preserve the dignity of his station.

It requires neither a long memory nor an index to newspaper files to recall several occasions on which Mr. Cleveland has been unable to disguise his infirmity. His letter to Mr. Kepler was a gratuitous attempt to castigate the newspapers which had ventured to comment adversely upon his public acts, and the fact that it was deliberately committed to writing, signed, sealed, stamped and posted, is inconsistent with the theory of a sudden and uncontrollable frenzy. His unmannerly intrusion of anger and bitterness into the jubilee celebration of Harvard University marred the festivities without removing the grievance, if grievance there was. The patriotic rejection of the Fisheries Treaty last summer by the Republican Senate, instead of stimulating his loyalty, only served to provoke a splenetic reversal of policy, and to suggest the mortifying thought that the President of the United States was a spoiled baby. His decisive dismissal by the American people in November, after the campaign of intellect which he so ardently desired, was followed in his annual message by a vindictive assault upon the character and motives of a vast body of public-spirited citizens who had merely exercised the privilege of supporting a different industrial policy from that to which he was committed, and had voted in accordance with their convictions.

The latest ebullition of the same spirit from the White House is specially directed against his successful competitor in the recent election Unable to forgive General Harrison for having been the instrument of his overthrow, the President insults the President-elect by selecting for an important office in Indiana the only citizen of that State who made it his business from the beginning to the end of the campaign to slander the Republican candidate, undeterred by the explicit and absolute disproof of every charge he made and by the avowed conempt of every decent man in his own party. The choice of Bailey for District-Attorney does not injure General Harrison in the estimation of any one, but it has probably afforded Mr. Cleveland that peculiar sort of satisfaction which he alone of American Presidents has been capable of enjoying.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT.

One would think, to look at the election reurns from South Carolina, that any further steps for the suppression of the negro vote in that State were, to say the least, unnecessary. The methods applied by the Bourbons down there are certainly sufficiently effective now. According to the census of 1880 there were 604,332 colored people in South Carolina and only 391.105 whites. Out of the total population there were 205,787 males of both races over twenty-one years of age, and entitled by law to vote. Since more than two-thirds of the people are negroes, it is clear enough that were hey allowed to vote they could easily control the State. No argument is required to make it manifest that the Republican party would be in power in South Carolina, where it has the sympathy of the entire colored population and of a large minority of the white vote also. if its strength could get into the ballot-boxes and thence open the tally-sheets. But negro voting is not tolerated in South Carolina no matter what the law says. The will of the Bourbon Democrats supersedes the statute-

books. In 1884, with a voting population of at least 210,000, South Carolina cast only 91,623 ballots, and of these only 21,733 were in favor of the Republican electoral ticket. With at least 115,000 colored electors in the State the Republican vote was only 21,733. In the last election the results showed an even greater degree of intimidation and fraud, for we cannot suppose there is anybody so innocent or so dull as not to see that these figures admit of no honest interpretation. In the last election, despite the natural increase of those entitled to the franchise, General Harrison was permitted to receive only 13,740 votes, and the State was carried for Cleveland by the superb majority of 48,157. The Republican votes that were suppressed, thrown out or ignored in this one State would have wiped out the popular majority for Cleveland, which is such a source of consolation to his friends.

When results of this kind are so easily accomplished by a judicious use of shotguns and lead pencils we cannot see any substantial motive for the amendment to the State Constitution proposed in the Virginia House of Representaives a few days ago, providing for an educaional qualification of voters. This must b submitted to the electorate as at present qualified, and, of course, the colored people will not vote to disfranchise themselves. The only way by which the Bourbons can pass their amendment is the old way-violence and fraud. It may be argued with apparent force that having once passed it, shotguns and lead pencils will no longer be necessary to obtain Democratic majorities. But this is by no means certain. There are undoubtedly more colored voters in the State who cannot read and write than there are white ones, but when the white illiterates are subtracted from the total Democratic vote (for white illiterates are always Democrats in the North as well as in the South), and the colored illiterates are taken from the total honest Republican vote, it is still a question if the Republicans will not have the State. We do not believe the Bourbons will be able to do without the shotgun and the lead pencil Revolutionary athletes. It is not probable that

privacy, and with good management the cen- thought, they will abandon it, or at least postvicts need know nothing of what is going on. pone it until they can educate enough of their po' white trash" to make it worth while rely-

> SOUTHERN NEED OF PROTECTION. The South needs protection more than any other section. The Southern men who visited and talked with General Harrison on Tuesday understand this, but neither at the South nor in other parts of the country is the fact gen-

erally appreciated. Men hear it said, for instance, that Southern iron furnaces can produce good pig iron at a lower cost than any furnaces in the Northern States. The common inference is that, whether Northern furnaces need protection or not, it is at all events not needed to insure the success of Southern producers. If they can sell iron cheaper than producers at the North, men conclude, they would be able to survive foreign competition, though nearly all Northern furnaces might be closed. The inference is not unnatural, and yet it is entirely

erroneous.

Pig iron is not wanted by anyhody except for the manufacture of something else. If there were in the country no manufacture of rails and other railroad iron and steel, of beams, angles and other architectural iron and steel. of wire, sheets, bands, nails, cotton ties, and other forms of manufactured iron, there would be no market for pig iron whatever. To illustrate, more than 300,000 tons of iron manufactured into tin plates are used every year in this country. Yet not a single ton of American iron is ever bought or used for that manufactother branches of manufacture should be prevented here. Any change of tariff which diminishes the production in this country in other branches of manufacture, through removal of checks to foreign competition, would necessarily cut off a corresponding American demand for pig iron.

The more advanced products require protection by higher duties than those which suffice for the protection of producers of pig. because in the manufactured forms the proportion of labor is greater, and the difference between this and mental principle, and examples might be multiother countries in rate of wages paid has greator effect on the price. Here it is necessary again to notice the fraudulent assertion, made and refuted a thousand times, and yet made once more in the Senate on Tuesday, that the proportion of labor cost in some forms of manufactured iron is but 19 per cent. This can never be true, unless the "labor cost" considered is only that of the last process, to the exclusion of all labor previously expended in preparing the iron or steel pig, bar, rod, plate or ingot for that last process. It is therefore always and necessarily a false and deceptive assertion, which implies either a very low degree of intelligence or a very high degree of dishonesty.

Take away all duties on steel rails and there probably could not be made a single rail in this country unless the wages of labor in avocations generally should be much lowered. At about \$20 per ton rails can be placed on shipboard in England. The freight, hardly ever more than 85, is often much less when vessels coming hither for bulky cargoes can better afford to take rails for nothing than to load and unload ballast. But if there were no manufactare of rails there would be no demand whatever for several million tons of pig iron now used in railmaking. So of other branches of manufacture. The prostration of each of these would absolutely destroy a part of the only possible market for American pig iron. Enire removal of duty would not be necessary to effect this in most cases. A reduction below the protecting point would put an end to a part of the demand for pig iron, no matter what the duty on pig iron might be.

The same principle applies to other manand upon which the prosperity of large regions | hours. various forms of manufacture than the older

AN IOWA CRAMPION.

Mason City, Iowa, has been heard from. For everal years a deep sleep has fallen upon Mason City, but it has now shaken it off and stands forth ested and refreshel and with a chip on its shoulder. It virtually says to the world that there are giants in Mason City, Iowa, and that if any other town has any of these overgrown individuals to bring them out. The cause of this sudden uprising in Mason City

is Mr. A. C. Owen, who lives there. Mr. Owen is seventy-nine years of age. He has also been so fortunate as to accumulate \$10,000, and h now wishes to stake this sum with any other mar in the United States, also seventy-nine years old, on a forty or eighty yard foot-race. Nor is this all. Mr. Owen fears that there may be other seventy-nine-year-old sprinters who may be able to lead him slightly in the race, so he adds this condition: At the end of the heat each must " jump up into the air and crack his heels together thre times." Aye, there's the rub, Mr. Owen thinks, for the third quarter, and possibly throw a little dust in his face on the home stretch, but when he come under the wire and leaps up for the final effort his heels will strike together once or twice in salf-hearted sort of way and he will fall to the track with a low crash, while Mr. Owen will lead up wildly toward the blue dome of heaven, and he smites his heels together it will sound like a boy drawing a stick along on a picket fence.

Springers who have reached the age of three-score years and ten, and by reason of strength nine more, should pause and consider well before accepting this challenge. It is no easy matter after an eighty rod dash to raise yourself up by the bootstraps and beat a wild and unhallowed tattor with your heels.

The great exactness of Mr. Owen's challenge vill be noted. No young and vigorous runner nly seventy-eight years old may take it up; nor on the other hand will he go on the track with ny old rheumatic racer who has seen eighty winters. His opponent must be seventy-nin cears of age-no more, no less. The same preision is observed with regard to the heel-cracking feature. Two cracks won't do, even if they sound like a man hitting an empty cider barrel with sledge hammer; the gentleman who lingers up n the atmosphere while he gratifies his vanit by beating his heels together four times will qually fail to win the stakes. What he wants is bree cracks, clear and distinct, ringing out on the rosty air of Mason City.

Now that this thing is started we may expec t to spread, and to hear from aged athletes all over the country. The eighty-five-year-old wrester will be anxious to meet a foeman of his age; the bicycle expert of ninety years will be challenging the contemporaries of his youth; the hundred-year pensioner of the War of 1812 will be arranging sparring matches with other een tenarians; the oldest inhabitant-who really doesn't know how old he is, but remembers distinctly having fought all through the Revolution when he was quite a boy-will be arranging the details for a six days' go-as-you-please with other prethan the State prisons can be suggested. The to save themselves the trouble of cheating and but they will bring a welcome change to their comets of 1888. It appears that the Olbers | the man who puts his trust in watermelons leans-if

executions are to be conducted with the utmost | terrorizing, it is not improbable that, on second | paper encounters. It is to be hoped that no man born in the last century will conclude to ignore the difference in age and challenge our Mr. Sullivan or our Mr. Kilrain, and actually insist on their fighting and follow them up and attack them on the streets, and after having chased them forty or eighty rods get them down and jump up and crack their heels together three times over

their prostrate forms. Whether or not Mr. Owen finds a man seventynine years old willing to run eighty rods with him and then suspend himseif between heaven and earth and crack his heels together, the country certainly owes him a debt of gratitude for varying the monotony of our challenges.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Aldermen have suddenly set on foot a revolution in this city. By a majority so large as to make it probable that the Mayor's veto would be ineffectual, they have passed an ordinance providing that all berries, fruits and vegetables shall be sold by weight instead of by measure. If this decree goes into operation, it will affect every one, rich and poor, growers, shippers, dealers and consumers. The farm, the wharf, the shop and the home will feel its influence, and a large part of all mercantile transactions will be modified to an extent which cannot be at once appreciated or even imagined.

At first thought it would appear that the chief beneficiaries of such an ordinance would be the consumers, but it is not certain that there would be any beneficiaries. No one can tell in advance what the practical effects would be. On the one hand, it is asserted that weight is a more exact test of contents than measurement, afford ing the tradesman of easy conscience a scantier opportunity for the exercise of his ingenuity. On the other hand, it is said that a cat may be ure, because tin plates are not produced in the chased around a stump in one direction as readily United States. It would be precisely the same as in the other. The housekeeper might rejoice with other forms of demand for pig iron, if the in the reflection that a pound of strawberries would always and under all circumstances be a bound of strawberries, and the retail tradesman might concede as much. But he would be apt to point out the fact that his friend the shipper who should contract to deliver 500 pounds of spinach daily would not long remain in ignorance of the interesting provision of nature that wet spinach was a far more profitable product for him to handle than dry, and would proceed accordingly, unless indeed that bucolic son of toil, the grower, had already saved him the trouble This is merely a single illustration of a funda-

plied indefinitely. The Aldermen have also provided that on each and every package of berries, fruits and vegetatles the weight thereof shall be marked in plain figures. Objection is made to this that the early morning hours, during which the products of the farm and garden are distributed among the stalls for further distribution to the people, are by no neans long enough, as things now are, and that he additional laber of weighing and marking xpense for additional help, and probably not at all. But we all know that there are communiies in which the proposed system has been in peration from time immemorial, and it is yet to e proved that American civilization is unequal the task of adapting itself to new conditions n any department of activity. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the Aldermen have given the Mayor an unexampled opportunity to ntertain and instruct the public with another refound and lucid contribution to the store of uman knowledge, and until we have heard from im on the subject we shall not venture to prosounce a final judgment upon the comparative merits of weights and measures.

DECEMBER FRESHETS.

Such torrents of rain as deluged Eastern Penneylynnia, New-Jersey, Eastern New-York, and New-England early this week are rare in the Northern States. More than an inch of rain in a day is excessive for these latitudes. Thunder storms and "cloud bursts" sometimes drop down two or three inches, or even more, in the summer time, but always over a very limited area. Those are "local" storms. This disurbance was general, although its worst effects were felt after it had reached the Atlantic States on its journey from the Pacific Ocean.

Something like a parallel was witnessed in ufactures. But the new works at the South, February, 1886, when 3.17 inches of rain was in which many millions have been invested. registered in this city in less than twenty-four has come to depend, stand in far greater need at many points between Virginia and Quebec of defence through the development of the over four inches fell this week, or more than the whole month's quota. The storm three years works at the North. In any prostration of the ago gave some parts of New-England between iron industry they would be likely to suffer six and eight inches, and was in that respect most severely, because their products have to without more than one or two equals in half a be transported to distant markets for con- century. At that time, as at the close of last week, the ground was frozen; so that the rivers and streams filled immediately and freshets ensued. The extent and rapidity of the fall in the barometer at the centre of Monday's disturbance was astonishing, and almost without precedent since the Signal Service was estabshed. It indicated, of course, that the surace layer of air was rising with exceptional suddenness and impetuosity. This came mainly from the neighborhood of the Gulf Stream and was heavily laden with vapor, which was condensed and released by contact with the cold upper air. Had all this fallen in the form of snow, as it did near the Canadian border, a railroad blockade would have been witnessed equal to that of last March. Shippers, travellers, letter-writers, milkmen and their patrons, and many other people may be thankful that they got off

Some telling testimony against the Quaker Bridge Dam was presented to the Aqueduct Commissioners on Tuesday. The three witnesses were all experts, and their joint opposition to the huge scheme ought to carry uncommon weight. They were Professor Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University; Charles H. Haswell, the well-known engineer, and Robert L. Darragh, the contractor. Professor Remson emphasized the difficulty of cleaning the proposed big lake, and spoke of the danger of objectionable growths in the water, which it would be impossible to get rid of without drawing off the entire supply. Mr. Haswell doubted the stability of the dam, and could see no necessity of it for many years at least. Mr. Darragn was strongly in favor of a number of smaller reservoirs, rather than one vast one. The advocates of the big dam are wont to deride the manifestations of the opposition to their pet project as "town meetings." This is extremely cheap wit; but if the hearing on Tuesday possessed the character of a town meeting, we should be glad to see several more town meetings just

President Swift of the Young Men's Democratic llub of Massachusetts says he finds food for concolation in the thought that President Cleveland had "a National majority." Considering that if votes had not been suppressed at the South, Cleveland would not have had even "a National majority," this sort of food cannot be very filling -it must be the next thing to banqueting on the east wind.

"Look on this picture and on that-George Washington and Nat. Macon vs. the hungry pack of wolves of the North, in full cry for Government pensions—anquestionable pay for questionable service. Hessians, compared with whom the Hessians of George III. were modest and generous."

The above are the patriotic sentiments of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, as expressed in "The North Carolina Teacher." We seem to gather that he has taken the defeat of Mr. Cleveland greatly to heart, and that if he is aggravated any further this winter he will make things decidedly further this winter he will make things decidedly unpleasant for the Union by seeeding. It might be well for the boys in blue who rendered the questionable service" alluded to to go down in a body and apologize to Atkinson. If they decline to do so the future of the country looks dark.

A Terrible Disappointment.—Mother—Why, my dear, what's the matter? Something has happened at Mrs. De Music's party, I know. Tell me all about it, my child."

Daughter—Boo-hoo! Mrs. De Music asked me to play, and—and when I told her I was out of practice, she said she was "so sorry," and didn't ask me again, boo-hoo-hoo!—(New-York Weekly.

comet was at no time visible to the naked eye. That is the reason why the Olbers comet makes us think of the influence that the Mugwumps exerted during the Presidential campaign.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" aptly described Snakim as a slaughter-house. During 1884 and 1885 above 9,000 lives were lost in the battlefields surrounding that worthless and unhealthy town. The massacre of Baker's Egyptian force by the Arabs cost 2,200 lives at one stroke. General Graham's victories at Teb and Tamai were won after the slaughter of 4,500 Arabs, and 2,000 more were killed subsequently at Hasheen and on Baker's battlefield. The British loss in these battles was between 200 and 300. All this butchery has been so much human blood wasted. No useful purpose has been accomplished at any time by the occupation and defence of Suakim.

The collapse of the Panama Canal specula tion enables General Boulanger to put in a good stroke of political business. There are perhaps 800,000 shareholders, and every one of them has a vote which may be cast next year against the existing Government. General Boulanger consequently is a sudden and very noisy convert to the shareholders' cause.

In the testimony given before the Fassett Committee last week it was made known that in 1885, when William R. Grace was Mayor of New-York, among the requisitions for the Mayor's Office, as shown by the famous rubber-stamp records of Thomas Costigan, were the following items: one satchel, \$4 50; one Gladstone valise, \$7 50; one Japanese card-tray, sixty-five cents; and 2,000 printed visiting-cards, \$5. This is a highly interesting collection, and the public will no doubt be curious to have an explanation of why, in that year, there were needed in Mayor Grace's office a satchel, a Gladstone valise, a Japanese card-tray, and 2,000 visiting-cards. Printed visiting-cards, too! If the taxpayers were going to be asked to pay for these things anyway, why were not the cards engraved? The Committee opened up an interesting matter, albeit a small one, and the probe should go clear down to the

Legitime's absurd hombardment of Cape Haytien with the fleet which has been "blockading" the coast of Hayti tends to render the Administration's paval armaments for securing the return of the Haytien Republic thoroughly ridiculous. At one time orders were given for preparing four men-of-war for service in the West Indies. Two have been sent, another is about to follow them, and the fourth is held in reserve. Killing mosquitoes with sledge-hammers is a favorite recreation at the State Department.

The promotion of William A. Bardwell from the office of assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Library to that of librarian has been fairly won by his diligence and devotion to duty, as well as by his undoubted qualifications for the place. Mr. Bardwell has been in entire charge of the could not possibly be performed, except at great library since the death of Mr. S. B. Noyes early in 1885, and has maintained in a marked degree the high standard set by that accomplished master of the librarian's art. The long-delayed action of the trustees of the library is a deserved recognition of Mr. Bardwell's faithfulness and efficiency.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has been chosen chairman of the State Art Commission of Connecticut Mrs. Reagan is her husband's private secretary, and by virtue of that fact is entitled on all occasion to the privileges of the floor of the Senate; a circumstance enjoyed by no other woman.

The Boston parishtoners of the Rev. Dr. J. W Hamilton were not, it appears, ignorant of his marriage, which occurred at Buffalo on Tuesday. They are already preparing to give him and his bride a fine reception next week.

A recent paragraph in this column, commenting on the reported sale of the Wadsworth Tower property in Connecticut, on the authority of "The Springfield Union" gave circulation to the statement that rattle snakes abounded there. It is now declared on excellent authority that of the hundred thousand or more visitors to that delightful place during the last twenty years, not one has offered a verying the last twenty years, not one has offered a particle of evidence to show that a single ratilesnake has been ever seen there, much less that they abound.

Charles E. Boyle, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, was long regarded as one of the most skilful criminal lawyers in Pennsylvania, his native State. He represented his Monday's precipitation was 2.80. But the Territorial justiceship by President Ceveland. His successor was announced by the President yesterday to be Thomas Burke, a resident of the Territory.

Mr. Jarvis says he does not intend to return to Brazil, to which Empire he is accredited as Minister. He speaks in terms of high praise of the Brazilians, who favor," he says, "everything that will bring them into closer relations with this country. The Government has not yet taken official action in regard to the proposed Three Americas' Exposition at Wash ington, but the project is regarded with the greatest favor, as is everything else that will tend to bind the American nations closer together. The Emperor is a man of rare attainments and his enlightened policy has done much to advance the county. The regent, Princess Isabella, is a really remarkable woman of great force of character, but at the same time very modest and unassuming."

Judge Cooley, president of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has promised to deliver an address at the twellth annual session of the New-York State Bar Asso fation in January. He has announced as his sub-

the Presbyterian Union, a religious and social organtzation formed in Philadelphie this week. The union is patterned after the Congregational Club and Presbyterian Union of this city.

The medical students of the University of Pennsylvania will present to Dr. D. Hayes Agnew an oil portrait of himself on his retirement from the professorship which he has held for several years in the

Professor Atwater, who is at the head of the Agricultural Bureau, is a skilled agricultural chemist, and is said to have established the first agricultural ex-

Professor Brackett, of Princeton, will talk to the members of the Electric Club of this city to-night. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Edison.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It sorely tries the patience of the editor of a sanitary journal to write an article on the subject, "Some Ideas in Filtration" and have it appear "Some Ideas in Flirtation."

It Makes a Difference.- "My detective caught a woman stealing goods in the store this morning, Caplas," said Threads; "now, what kind of a charge shail I make against her?"
"Well, that depends," returned the cautious lawyer; "how was she dressed?"—(Puck.

A colored woman of Atlanta, Ga., is trying to establish an institution in which negro children shall be taught "to work and be fitted for the service of white people."

A Kansas City man recently sold for \$1,000 a setter dog which he bought for \$44 two years ago. Luck just tumbles upon some men. Now, if we had purchased that setter dog two years ago for \$1,000, we don't believe we could have sold him to-day for \$64.—(Norristown Herald. There is an acrimonious debate going on as to

turkeys. Thus far Vermont seems to have the best of the argument.

Luck in High Life,—Jinks (at Mrs. Tiptop's reception)—I'm in luck for once. I know the hostess.
Bilniks (intent on the good things of life—I'm in greater luck; I know the waiter.—Philadelphia Record.

A bright little four-year-old boy living in Medford, Mass., was impressed with a sermon based on Christ's and finally when he reached home he went directly to the bath-room and filled the tub, which was a large one. His parents soon heard a loud call and an unusual sound upstairs, and on investigation found the youngster nearly drowned in the bath-tub. When the little philosopher was taken out he remarked: "I guess I'm not much of a Jesus, anyhow."

An interesting item of the day is to the effect At a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific that a watermelon trust has been formed in South Society one of the members read a paper on the Carolina. It seems to be in order to remark that

the figure is not too violent-upon an extremely tenuous and unsubstantial reed.

lot of goods for Mr. Smith ought to be sent out to day.

Proprietor—Can't do it. Too many orders ahead.

"They are not for the Mr. Smith who pays cash, but the Mr. Smith who has an account here—good deal overdue, too."

"Oh! hire an extra team and take them out."—(New-York Weekly.

"Oulda" thinks that the mania for writing is grown ing intolerable. Well, why doesn't she set an example by stopping, then !

STEEN STY 8.

An Anxious Maiden's Twilight Reverle,

Anxious Maiden's Twilight Reverie,
I draw my chair beside the gr8
And dreamily I medits
Upon my present single st8;
I wonder if relentless F8
Ordains for me a loving m8—
Such dreams have haunted me of 18.
This year, which I would celebra,
Is Leap Year; but its preclous fr8
Of lawful days to fascine,
Decreases at a rapid r8.
Oh, happy youths, who need not w8
And try to be a tempting b8
To catch the fish that pass your g8,
You need not condescend to pr8
That you would not reciproce8
Should loving hopes our hearts infi8,
And cause us to appreci8
One fiful privilege of d8.
We really do not contempi8
Confessing what 'its woman's tr8
To keep nor ever desecr8;
For this no man could compens;
But do not foke and aggrav8
Our feelings in this tender str8.
If you our chance would extirp3,
Just speak the opposite of h8
And you've six chances out of 8.
—(Boston Budges.)
ple in Newark are inquiring whether the die

People in Newark are inquiring whether the distance between Newark and the City Hall cannot be materially shortened by more rapid transit. They think that if this were done, Newark would prove & serious rival to Brooklyn and Westchester County.

While engaged in our sanctum preparing an editorial on a favorite topic, one day last week, one of Dave Anderson's rezor-back hogs came to the rear of our office and began rubbing his back against the corner of the building. We were obliged to lay down our pen, crawl on our hands and knees to the offending porker and welt him on the side with a column-rule. This interrupted our train of thought and our editorial is not what we would wish it.—(Rosalia (W. T.) Rustler. is not Rustler. There are nearly 200 patients in the Nevada State

Insant Asylum. In view of the small population of the State, this large number is looked upon as a public calamity. The citizens feel that they can't afford to have even one man go crazy.

Clara-Mother, Charles was very rude last night.
Mother-Well, don't you know what it means?
"No, I don't."
"He is trying to pick a quarrel with you so he can get out of giving you any Christmas present.
I know these men."—(Chicago Tribune. A little Boston girl was asked by an artist to de-

fine drawing. "Oh," she replied, "drawing is thinking, and then marking around the think." Not Reduced to Want.—"I desire to insert this small advertisement in your paper to-morrow morning," she

"This," said the advertising clerk, looking it over.
will go among the 'wants.' "
"Have you no 'wish column?"
"No mum."

"No, mum."
"Then, sir," said the young lady from Boston, haughtily, "you need not insert it. I simply wish a situation as governess. That is all. It is not a case of want. Is there any newspaper printed in English in this place?"—(Chicago Tribune.

THE DRAMA.

DALY'S THEATRE-" NEEDLES AND PINS."

Mr. Daly's reproduction of his adapted play cailed Needles and Pins," which was accomplished at his theatre on Tuesday night, gave abundant pleasure to a numerous and unusually appreciative audience. This piece commingles sobriety, sentiment and farce in a somewhat reckless manner, but it is fraught with situations of a delightfully comic character, its persons are extremely well contrasted and are steadily interesting, its movement is rapid, its incidents are numerous and bright, and its text flows in a ripple of banter and playful grace. There are moments in the play where the action takes a serious turn and is permitted to flag. The quixotic heiress, who aims to unite parted lovers and make the course of true love run smooth, does oc casionally impress the observer as a little dreary; and ret even this artificial expedient is made to yield results of humor. The piece contains a masquerale scene, of much variety and animation. It was acted in a mood of great sprightliness and vivacity.

Miss Rehan depicts a light-hearted girl, piquant, sweet, adroit in her innocent mischief, wishful to please, prompt to act upon her keen and just intuitions of character, and alike demure and impetuous. Mr. Drew assumes the brisk and self-sufficient man of affairs

these two characters are made diffusive of abundant and exhibitanting mirth. The scene of the destruction of the barricade of law-books between these two will long be remembered as a perfect specimen of that unconscious grace and airy sparkle that ought to indistrict in the XLIXth Congress, and was appointed to vest the art of acting in light comedy. Mrs. Gilbest depicts the laughable folly of an old spinster as suming to be a giddy girl, and it is significant of her she assumes a part that might easily be made repellent in a manner that shows only its sweet, playful, humorous side, with no suggestion of hardness or of mean frivolity. Rose Eytinge. who is new to the piece, manages with excellent discretion and a most formidable strength of con ventionality the prudent, cold, match-making mother. Mr. Lewis, as the bald-headed bachelor, who almost marries the elderly maiden aunt, again displays his marvellous talent in the use of raiment as an exposition of character, and his apparently inexhaustible

> Mr. Bond, Mr. Fisher, Miss Gordon and others are in the east, and the piece is mounted with scrupulous attention to richness of embellishment, in furniture, upholistery and casses. "Needles and Pins" might be repeated to advantage. It shows the strength of the company, and the welcome accorded to it was such a one as a home circle might accord to an old friend. The theatre on this occasion had quite the air of a frole by the Christmas fiteside. "The Lottery of Love" goes on as the regular attraction at this theatre, and is played in association with the farce of "Popping the Question." Mr. Daly will not present his condensed version of "The Critic" until Locember 26, when it will take the place of the farce now current with the Lottery. are in the cast, and the piece is mounted with

resources of nimble merriment

HARRISON'S SLANDERER.

ONLY "THE NEW-YORK TIMES" IS BASE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT HIM

HERE IS A PORTRAIT OF LEON O. BAILEY.

From The Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 18.

The President's nomination of Leon O. Bailey for From The Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 18.

The President's nomination of Leon O. Bailey for United States D'strict Attorney has some interesting aspects. His political associations and record are such as to place him beyond the pale of the respect of honest men. In politics he has never sought to represent any but the worst element of his party. The bosom friend of the Coy gang, he has stood by them through the k and thin, with an utter disregard of everything except the lowest partisan motives. In the Legislature he led in the revolutionary movement to consummate the Green Smith usurpation, and to whitewash the insane asylum infamics. His relations with the Coy gang were so well known that, although he was Assistant District-Attorney during their presecution, he was excluded from all participation or knowledge of the Government's case. The Committee of One Hundred and the District Attorney knew that the only way to keep their secrets from the defendants was to keep them from Bailey. He is so constituted that he places partisanship above all moral and legal obligations, and as a prosecutor or judge would think he was doing his duty theroughly by convicting all Republicans and acouttring all Democrats. In one sense the nomination fails little short of being a personal insult to the President-elect. During the recent campaign Bailey spent a great deal of the time collecting and formulating the Infamous dollar-a-day lies and other matter which no reputable Democrat would father, and finally unloaded the vile mass in a speech which for political putridity and personal mendact? was probably never equalled. Bailey made himself a willing sewer-pipe for the discharge of this stuff on the public and then assisted in having it published and circulated broadcast. It was a nasty job, but he was fully equal to it.

THE SUNT ADMITS THAT HE WAS OFFENSIVE From The New-York Sun (Dem.), Dec. 18.

Balley, although a Deputy District-Attorney, was a very offensive partisan, and all through the last cam-paign made particularly bitter speeches, attacking Harrison personally.

"THE HERALD" (DEM.) GLADLY EXPRESSES NO OPINION. From The New-York Herald, Dec. 18.

Mr. Bailey was born on a Pennsylvania farm in 1857 . . . and in 1887 District-Attorney Sellers selected him as his assistant. "THE WORLD" (DEM.) SNIFFS AND THEN IS

SHENT. From The New-York World, Dec. 18. Mr. Bailey is said to have a thorough understanding of the bribery cases.

BUT "THE TIMES" HUGS HIM AND HIS INFAMY TO ITS HEART OF HEARTS. From The New-York Times, Dec. 18.

Mr. Balley's appointment means the honest and effective prosecution of election fraucis. Mr. Balley is in favor of the passage of an electoral reform law. Mr. Balley is an able lawyer and one of the most effectual stump-speakers in indiana. Beyond the fact that he is an intense Democrat, nothing can truthfully be said against him.